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ABSTRACT

Failures of school officials in Jefferson County, Kentucky to desegregate their student bodies since 1975 are cited in this report and substantiated with charts and tables. The resegregation, rather than desegregation, of elementary schools in 1977-78 is documented. It is shown that 12 elementary schools have never been in compliance with desegregation guidelines since the program's inception; that although most of the 28 schools exempted from busing in 1975 have maintained an adequate racial balance, black enrollment at four of these schools has moved above court maximums; and that schools were generally more segregated in 1978 than they were in 1975. Practical recommendations are made to school administrators about how the situation can be rectified. (W1)

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Any demographic changes in the county may cause some inaccuracy which will require minor revision of this plan. The school administration will make the appropriate revision as a part of the implementation of this plan. (Judge Gordon, July 31, 1975).

Segregation Increases in Jefferson County Schools

Enrollment Report for 1977-78

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HIGHLIGHTS

1. The number of schools outside desegregation guidelines increased to 21 in October 1977. In the previous school year ~~18~~¹⁶ schools were outside the guidelines.
2. Four of the six schools paired for desegregation have black enrollment greater than the 40 percent maximum permitted under the court's desegregation plan.
3. Four of the schools exempted from busing in 1975 because of adequate racial balance now exceed student enrollment guidelines.
4. Auburndale Elementary fell below the 12 percent minimum black student guideline for the third consecutive year.
5. Twelve elementary schools in the west end and four elementary schools in the Newburg area were outside desegregation guidelines and remain as vestiges of state imposed segregation.
6. Twelve elementary schools have never been within student desegregation guidelines since 1975 when the desegregation plan was implemented.
7. In October 1977, 61 percent of all black first graders attended 21 of the 101 public elementary schools in Jefferson County.

CONTENTS OF PART ONE

Map: Location of Schools Outside Desegregation Guidelines, October 1977	Facing Page 1
Highlights	Inside Front Cover
I. Black and White Schools Remain	1
II. Four Schools Lose Their Balance	5
III. Pairing Needs Revision	7
IV. Conclusions	9
V. Recommendations	14
Appendix A (Student Enrollment of Exempted Schools 1975-1977)	16
Appendix B (Student Enrollment by Grade Level for Paired Schools, October 1977)	17
Appendix C (Schools Where First Grade Enrollment Exceeds 40 Percent Black)	18
Appendix D (Schools Where First Grade Enrollment Exceeds 88 Percent White)	19
Table A: Schools Outside Student Enrollment Guidelines, October 1977	3
Table B: Student Enrollment of Paired Schools, 1975-1977	8
Table C: Schools Outside Student Enrollment Guidelines, 1975-1977	12

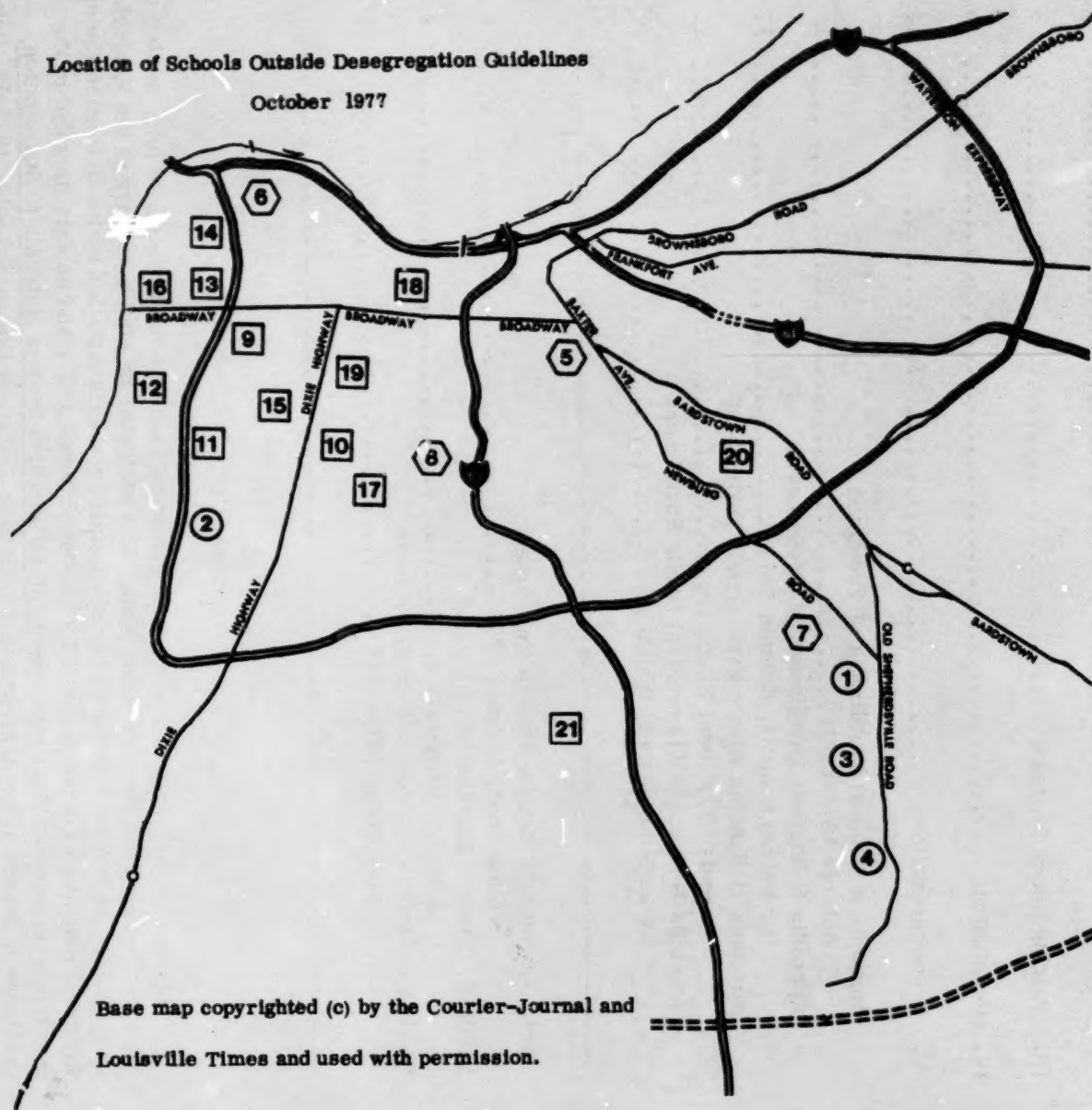
PREFACE

This is a report on the failure of the Jefferson County school system to fully implement the Court's July 1975 desegregation plan. The analysis, by staff members of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, is based on statistical data supplied by the Jefferson County Board of Education for the years 1975 through October 1977, and on data included in the previous Commission staff reports: Louisville School System Retreats to Segregation, published in March 1972; Segregation Persists in Jefferson County Schools, 1975-76, published in April 1976; Vestiges of Segregation Remain in Jefferson County Schools, published in February 1977.

Part Two of this report will be released in December and will deal with the progress of desegregating Jefferson County's teaching and student-serving personnel.

Location of Schools Outside Desegregation Guidelines

October 1977



Key

Paired schools outside court guidelines

- ① Price
- ② Cane Run
- ③ Rangeland
- ④ Hartstern

Exempted schools outside court guidelines

- ⑤ Breckinridge
- ⑥ Portland
- ⑦ Newburg
- ⑧ Manual

Clustered schools outside court guidelines

- ⑨ Brandeis
- ⑩ McFerran
- ⑪ J. F. Kennedy
- ⑫ Foster
- ⑬ Young
- ⑭ Shawnee
- ⑮ Strother
- ⑯ King
- ⑰ Jones
- ⑱ Coleridge-Taylor
- ⑲ Wheatley
- ⑳ Belknap
- ㉑ Auburndale

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All elementary schools . . . will have a black population of no less than 12 percent and no more than 40 percent. All secondary schools . . . will have a black student population of no less than 12.5 percent and no more than 35 percent.
(U.S. District Judge James F. Gordon, July 31, 1975).

BLACK AND WHITE SCHOOLS REMAIN

Even before they dismantled the dual black and white school systems, Jefferson County school administrators are permitting resegregation to resume.

Those administrators were given clear responsibility to make desegregation work by U.S. District Judge James Gordon who said: "Demographic changes . . . may cause some inaccuracy which will require minor revision in this plan. The school administration will make the appropriate revision as a part of the implementation of this plan."

That hasn't happened.

Instead of continued desegregation, the 1977-78 school year opened with the number of schools outside student enrollment guidelines increased to 21--reversing the direction for the previous year when 15 schools had black student populations greater than the maximum set as part of the U.S. District Court's desegregation plan.

Instead of desegregation, the 1977-78 school year opened with 30

percent of Jefferson County's 11,188 black elementary school students attending the 18 schools that, by court definition, are identifiable as black schools. (See Table A, page 3). More black students are concentrated in more schools identifiable as black during the 1977-78 school year than in the previous year when 25 percent of black elementary school students attended the 15 schools above the court maximum for black student population.

In addition, Newburg Middle School and Manual High School are above the black student range established for secondary schools, Auburndale Elementary School fell below the minimum black student guideline for the third consecutive year.

Among the 21 schools beyond desegregation guidelines, four are exempted schools; four are paired schools. These eight schools make clear the need for changes in implementing the desegregation plan because changes in the student enrollment have caused the proportion of black students to increase beyond the guidelines.

Unlike the exempted and paired schools, the remaining 13 schools would meet desegregation guidelines with the inclusion of first graders in the transportation phase of the plan.

The Vestiges Stand Out

Vestiges of state imposed segregation clearly remain in the

TABLE A
Schools Outside Student Enrollment Guidelines, October 1977
Elementary Schools
(Elementary Guideline - 12% to 40% Black Students)

<u>School</u>	<u>% Black</u>	<u>1977</u> <u>Black Students</u>	<u>White Students</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>% Black</u>
<u>Brandeis</u>	56.1	179	140	65.4
<u>McFerran*</u>	54.7	209	173	52.6
<u>Price</u>	51.5	272	256	47.3
<u>J. F. Kennedy</u>	50.6	239	233	52.5
<u>Foster</u>	48.3	133	142	51.4
<u>Young</u>	46.8	222	252	47.4
<u>Cane Run</u>	46.3	185	214	37.5
<u>Shawnee</u>	46.3	144	167	51.0
<u>Rangeland</u>	45.4	275	330	38.7
<u>Strother</u>	44.6	109	135	44.4
<u>King</u>	44.2	193	243	48.2
<u>Breckingridge</u>	42.7	199	267	41.1
<u>Hartstern</u>	42.6	244	328	37.9
<u>Jones</u>	42.6	105	141	40.1
<u>Portland</u>	41.8	168	233	35.4
<u>Coleridge-Taylor</u>	41.7	216	301	43.8
<u>Wheatley</u>	40.6	134	196	52.3
<u>Belknap</u>	40.1	100	149	28.2

83 Elementary Schools Within 12% to 40% Black Students

<u>Auburndale</u>	11.8	58	430	11.0
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Secondary Schools
(Secondary Guideline - 12.5% to 35% Black Students)

<u>Newburg Middle</u>				
<u>School</u>	40.5	353	518	35.7
<u>Manual High</u>				
<u>School</u>	35.7	810	1,456	33.3

44 Secondary Schools Within 12.5% to 35% Black Students

* Underlining indicates an increased black student percentage compared to October 1976.

Sources: Student enrollment data submitted to the court by the Jefferson County Board of Education, October 1977 (Exhibit IV), and October 1976 (Exhibit II).

third year implementation of the desegregation plan designed to eliminate racially identifiable schools. In Louisville's West End, 12 elementary schools had black student enrollment over the 40 percent maximum established in the plan. And four schools in the Newburg area--Price, Hartstern, Rangeland and Newburg Middle School exceeded enrollment guidelines.

Further evidence of the failure to eliminate vestiges of segregation is shown in the fact that 14 of the 16 elementary schools outside the guidelines in the 1976-77 school year remain outside the limits this year. Only Carter which became a traditional school, and Byck moved within the guidelines.

The 12 west end schools that exceeded desegregation guidelines in October 1977 were Brandeis, McFerran, J. F. Kennedy, Foster, Young, Shawnee, Strother, King, Jones, Portland, Coleridge-Taylor and Wheatley.

Twelve elementary schools have never been within the desegregation guidelines. Brandeis, Kennedy, Young, McFerran, King, Shawnee, Foster, Wheatley, Strother, Coleridge-Taylor and Jones are all formerly black city schools which continue to exceed the 40 percent limit. Auburndale, formerly an all-white school, has been below the 12 percent limit each year since 1975 when the desegregation plan was implemented.

If any individual school ratio or population changes in a material fashion, appropriate steps will be taken to include that individual school and its students in the general transportation plan. (Judge Gordon, July 31, 1975).

FOUR SCHOOLS LOSE THEIR BALANCE

While most of the 28 schools exempted from busing in 1975 because of adequate racial balance have remained stable, black enrollment at four has moved above the court maximums and changes are required in accordance with the plan (Appendix A).

As with the paired schools, provisions within the court order make it clear that the school administrators are responsible for making those changes necessary to bring all elementary schools within the 12 to 40 percent black guidelines.

In three of the four schools--Breckinridge Elementary, 42.7 percent black; Portland Elementary, 41.8 percent black; and Newburg Middle School, 40.5 percent black--the percentage of black students has increased each year since desegregation in 1975. A principal reason has been the decline in white students from 1975-76 enrollment.

At Manual High School, student enrollment has fluctuated from 36.2 percent black in 1975 to 33.3 percent black in 1976 to 35.7 percent black in October 1977.

At the beginning of the desegregation plan, attendance areas were redrawn around most of the exempted schools so that student enrollment would comply with desegregation guidelines. It's possible that Breckinridge, Portland, Newburg and Manual could retain their exempt status with another revision in school boundaries.

The duty of the school district is to "eliminate from the public schools all vestiges of state imposed segregation." Until the dual system is eliminated root and branch, the school district has not conformed to the constitutional standard set forth by Brown nearly 19 years ago. (United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, December 28, 1973).

PAIRING PROBLEMS

The concentration of black students in four of the six paired elementary schools is above the maximum 40 percent set by Judge Gordon.

This developed even though the judge, in July 1975 said: "If any individual school ratio or population changes in a material fashion, appropriate steps will be taken to include the individual school and its students in the general transportation plan."

Black enrollment at Price, Hartstern, Rangeland and Can Run exceeds pupil desegregation guidelines. The need for revisions in implementing the desegregation plan is apparent because black student enrollment has increased in those schools since 1975 while white student enrollment has declined in all of the six schools (Table B on page 8).

One pair of schools, Price and Hartstern had a combined black student population of 46 percent. The proportion of black students in the attendance areas of these two schools indicates they will continue to exceed desegregation guidelines unless school administrators make revisions in pupil assignments,

TABLE B
Student Enrollment of Paired Schools 1975-1977

		<u>1975</u>			<u>1976</u>			<u>1977</u>		
	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>% Black</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>% Black</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>% B</u>	
Price	207	296	41.2	239	266	47.3	272	356	51.5	
Hartstern	202	438	31.6	229	375	37.9	244	328	42.8	
Total	409	734	35.6	468	641	42.2	516	684	46.9	
 Rangeland	186	367	33.6	241	388	38.7	275	330	45.4	
Luhr	130	437	22.9	148	399	27.0	176	326	35.0	
Total	316	804	28.2	389	787	33.1	451	656	40.7	
 Cane Run	174	290	37.5	156	260	37.5	186	214	46.3	
Schaffner	142	321	30.7	129	274	32.0	143	237	37.6	
Total	316	611	34.1	285	534	34.8	329	451	42.1	

Sources: Student enrollment data submitted to the court by the Jefferson County Board of Education, November 1975 (Exhibit I), October 1976 (Exhibit II), and October 1977 (Exhibit IV).

The combined black student percentage in the Cane Run-Schaffner pairing and the Rangeland-Luhr pairing also point to future pupil enrollment beyond the limits of the desegregation plan. Cane Run-Schaffner had a combined black student percentage of 42.1, and Rangeland-Luhr had 40.7 percent black student population,

The proportion of black students in each of the six paired schools has increased steadily since 1975. This trend will continue because the percentage of black students is greater in the lower grade levels as shown in Appendix B. As pupils advance to higher grade levels the percentage of black students will increase in future years unless changes are made in the way the plan is implemented for paired schools.

7

Where a school district has not fully converted to a unitary system, the validity of its actions must be judged according to whether they hinder or further the process of school desegregation. The School Board is required to take affirmative action not only to eliminate the effects of the past but also to bar future discrimination.

(U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, in the Jefferson County order of December 28, 1973).

CONCLUSIONS

Both the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and U.S. District Judge James Gordon have assigned authority and responsibility for achieving full school desegregation to the school administrators in Jefferson County.

Where there has been failure to achieve that goal, therefore, the fault lies with those school authorities.

There has been failure at 13 schools that the Jefferson County plan clustered into the transportation phase of the desegregation plan.

There has been failure at four schools that the Jefferson County plan paired with others to achieve and maintain student desegregation.

There has been failure at four schools that the Jefferson County plan specifically exempted from the transportation phase of the plan because they already were within the broad guidelines.

Failure is more important in this third year under the plan because more, rather than fewer schools and students are on the list outside desegregation guidelines.

Three of these schools--Newburg, Cane Run and Price--were specifically cited in the December 28, 1973 Court of Appeals decision as examples that required positive school board action to eliminate existing racial identity and to prevent future racial identity.

That decision read, in part:

The Jefferson County School District thus has three elementary schools that either are or are rapidly becoming "racially identifiable." As stated, Newburg School, a pre-Brown black school, is racially identifiable, while Price and Cane Run Schools are rapidly becoming racially identifiable as black schools. The duty of the school district is to "eliminate from the public schools all vestiges of state imposed segregation." Until the dual system is eliminated "root and branch," the school district has not conformed to the constitutional standard set forth by Brown nearly 19 years ago.

A return to segregation in those school can hardly be ignored now.

Before the resegregation of pupils becomes more widespread, school officials must accept this responsibility to operate a fully desegregated school system. This responsibility, as clearly described by Judge Gordon requires that school administrators take action to correct black in student concentrations above the limits set by Judge Gordon in 1975.

Student enrollment data for October 1977 indicates that implementation of the basic desegregation plan for Jefferson County must be adjusted to changes in student population to move toward eliminating racially identifiable schools.

The 1975 desegregation order acknowledged that changes would occur in pupil enrollment which would require future revisions in the plan. But student enrollment for the 1977-78 school year shows a shift away from achieving complete desegregation because school administrators have not made the adjustments

necessary to keep schools within the desegregation guidelines.

When compared with the two previous years student enrollment indicates that desegregation won't be achieved until school administrators accept their responsibility to carry out revisions which are a basic feature of the desegregation plan. In fact, student data shows that without revisions in student assignments resegregation of the schools will occur.

In the first year implementation of the desegregation order, 32 schools were outside student enrollment guidelines. The number outside those limits for the 1976-77 school year was cut in half-down to 16. But the increase to 21 schools outside the limits in October 1977 reverses the trend toward desegregating the formerly all-black and all-white schools in Jefferson County. (See Table C page 12)

This is not the first time resegregation has occurred following progress toward desegregating racially identifiable schools in Louisville and Jefferson County. From 1956 through 1968 steady progress was made in dismantling the dual system in the former city district. In the years after 1968 however, the percentage of students attending racially identifiable white and black schools jumped sharply back toward the near total segregation prior to 1956. The resegregation process after 1968 occurred because school administrators did not supply the leadership and action necessary to fulfill the promise of student desegregation.

School administrators should avoid repeating the failures of the past.

As now implemented, the desegregation plan provides a segregated start for education for 61 percent of the systems black students and 38 percent of the systems white students.

TABLE C
Schools Outside Student Enrollment Guidelines, 1975-1977

	<u>Elementary</u>						
	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1975-76</u>		<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1975-76</u>
Auburndale	out *	out	out	King	out	out	out
Belknap	out			McFerran	out	out	out
Blake			out	Parkland			out
Bowen			out	Perry			out
Brandels	out	out	out	Portland	out		
Breckingridge	out	out		Price	out	out	
Byck		out	out	Rangeland	out		
Cane Run	out			Sanders			out
Carter		out	out	Shawnee	out	out	out
Coleridge-Taylor	out	out	out	Strother	out	out	out
Coral Ridge			out	Trunnell			out
Field			out	Wellington			out
Foster	out	out	out	Wheatley	out	out	out
Greenwood			out	Wheeler			out
Hartstern	out			Wilkerson			out
Hawthorne			out	Young	out	out	out
Jones	out	out	out	Zachary Taylor			out
J. Kennedy	out	out	out	Totals	19	14	28

<u>Secondary</u>			
Atherton H.S.			out
Central H.S.			out
Male H. S.			out
Manual H. S.	out		
Newburg M.S.	out		
Shawnee H. S.			out
Totals	2	0	4

Sources: Student enrollment data submitted to the court by the Jefferson County Board of Education, November 1975 (Exhibit I), October 1976 (Exhibit II), and October 1977 (Exhibit IV).

* Out indicates years schools were outside the desegregation guidelines.

Of the 98 schools with first grades, 21 have more than 40 percent black students.

That has happened because 21 of the 98 schools with first grades are racially identifiable with between 97.7 percent and 41.8 percent black pupils. Six of those above the 90 percent mark. (See Appendix C). In addition, the first grades in 33 schools have student populations that the court has indicated would make them identifiable as serving white students. Twenty-seven of those white first grades have more than 90 percent white student population.

Such a segregated start to a desegregated education could provide the seeds for later problems. Any educational advantages of continuing this mini-segregation program should be carefully weighed against the obvious disadvantages by those responsible for the full education of all of Jefferson County's children.

While the exemption of first grades from the transportation phase of the desegregation plan causes some schools to exceed pupil desegregation guidelines, this is clearly not the case in the four exempted schools and four paired schools identified in this report. These eight schools exceed the guidelines because of changes in the student population since 1975. Revisions can stabilize the racial composition of these schools and insure that desegregation continues in the future.

Means for achieving this include school boundary changes, grouping schools outside the guidelines with other schools and inclusion in the transportation phase of the plan.

-13-

I consider the Sixth Circuit's mandate to be my marching orders, which like a soldier I am honor bound to perform, both as to their content and to their spirit, and such will be done--for to do otherwise would be a violation of my solemn oath to uphold the laws of the United States. (Judge Gordon July 16, 1974)

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. School administrators should redraw attendance areas for the paired schools and the four exempted schools noted in this report to include student populations that meet student desegregation guidelines.
2. School administrators should fully implement those provisions in the desegregation plan that will bring the 13 clustered schools identified in this report within the plan's guidelines. In making adjustments, school administrators should follow the steps taken by Judge Gordon in formulating the desegregation plan: first redraw attendance areas, then pair schools, and if necessary review and modify clusters or adjust the number of years white students are transported.
3. School administrators should make clear their policy for adjusting pupil assignments when enrollment is outside the desegregation guidelines. This policy should describe the steps that will be taken to correct enrollment at schools now outside the guidelines and to correct enrollment at schools which might move outside the guidelines in the future.

4. School administrators should consider the educational advantage of starting all first graders in desegregated classes. Inclusion of first graders in the transportation phase of the desegregation plan would provide full student desegregation in the 13 clustered schools which are now outside the plan's guidelines and provide a consistent educational experience for students throughout their school years.
5. If school administrators fail to comply with the provisions of the 1975 desegregation plan, Judge Gordon should issue a new order making it clear what those administrators must do to meet both the content and spirit of his earlier orders in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

APPENDIX A
Student Enrollment of Exempted Schools 1975-1977

	Elementary								
	1977-78			1976-77			1975-76		
	<u>B</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>%B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>%B</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>%B</u>
Atkinson	108	534	16.8	127	567	18.3	162	689	19.0
Bashford									
Manor	161	269	37.4	166	296	35.9	142	250	36.2
Brecking- ridge *	199	267	42.7	177	254	41.1	213	371	36.5
Crums Lane	181	417	30.2	171	387	30.6	94	329	22.2
Engelhard	126	290	30.2	137	306	30.9	166	394	29.6
Hazelwood	184	623	22.8	177	670	20.9	139	660	17.4
Indian Trail	165	374	30.6	154	395	28.1	144	404	26.3
Johnston	41	259	13.6	41	263	14.3	59	340	14.8
Mill Creek	198	349	36.1	183	324	36.1	142	314	31.1
Portland	168	233	41.8	140	255	35.4	175	356	33.0
Roosevelt	59	315	15.7	47	328	12.5	107	412	20.6
Shelby	105	316	24.9	108	327	24.8	144	367	28.2
Slaughter	133	345	27.8	121	384	23.93	132	345	27.7
Watterson	80	393	16.9	72	420	14.6	73	475	13.3
Middle and Jr. High									
Bruce	180	623	22.4	204	679	23.1			
Myers	145	720	16.7	115	636	15.3	165	682	19
Newburg	353	511	40.5	337	605	35.7	334	631	34.6
Noe	186	752	19.8	217	830	20.7	217	576	27
Western (city)	259	703	26.9	309	786	28.2	303	865	26
Butler	Included in Senior High Data								
Southern (city)	276	751	26.8	279	971	22.3	297	989	23
Western (county)	Included in Senior High Data								
Senior High									
Ahrens	370	856	30.1	409	1088	27.3	314	594	35
Butler	567	1392	28.9	583	1544	27.4	505	1712	22.7
Durrett	239	1465	14.0	274	1642	14.3	174	1403	11.03
Iroquois	650	1512	30.0	576	1660	25.7	317	1294	20
Thomas									
Jefferson	540	1455	27.0	485	1004	32.5	440	1033	29.9
Manual	810	1456	35.7	785	1570	33.3	703	1238	36.2
Western	470	1618	22.5	499	1709	22.5	392	1737	18.4

*Underlining indicates schools outside student enrollment guidelines in October 1977.

Sources: Student enrollment data submitted to the court by the Jefferson County Board of Education, November 1975 (Exhibit I), October 1976 (Exhibit II), and October 1977 (Exhibit IV).

APPENDIX B
Student Enrollment by Grade Level for Paired Schools,
October 1977.

Rangeland - Luhr Pairing
Rangeland Elementary

<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>Black Students</u>	<u>White Students</u>	<u>% Black Students</u>
1	123	125	49.5
2	101	119	45.9
3	51	86	37.2
Total	275	330	45.4

Luhr Elementary

4	78	94	45.3
5	51	116	30.5
6	47	116	28.9
Total	176	326	35.0

Price - Hartstern Pairing
Price Elementary

1	167	154	52.0
2	105	102	50.7
Total	272	256	51.5

Hartstern Elementary

3	89	112	44.2
4	86	109	44.1
5	69	107	39.2
Total	244	328	42.6

Cane Run - Schaffner Pairing
Cane Run Elementary

1	59	66	47.2
2	73	81	47.4
3	53	67	44.1
Total	185	214	46.3

Schaffner Elementary

3	1	1	50.0
4	49	79	38.2
5	47	95	33.0
6	46	62	42.5
Total	143	237	37.6

Source: Student enrollment data submitted to the Court by the Jefferson County Board of Education, October 1977 (Exhibit IV).

APPENDIX C

Schools Where First Grade Enrollment Exceeds 40 Percent Black

	Percent Black	Black Students	White Students	Cummulative Black	Percent of Total Black
Coleridge-Taylor	97.7	131	3	131	4.2
Foster	94.8	92	5	223	7.1
Perry	94.7	18	1	241	7.6
J. F. Kennedy	94.1	162	10	403	12.8
Young	92.0	138	12	541	17.1
Brandeis	91.5	108	10	649	20.6
McFerran	89.0	130	16	779	24.7
Shawnee	84.8	95	17	874	27.7
Wheatley	84.0	78	15	953	30.2
King	83.7	108	21	1061	33.6
Strother	77.5	69	20	1130	35.8
Parkland	76.5	75	23	1205	38.2
Jones	73.7	73	26	1278	40.5
Byck	65.9	58	30	1336	42.3
Lincoln	61.0	91	58	1427	45.2
Price	52.0	167	154	1594	50.5
Rangeland	49.5	123	125	1717	54.4
Cane Run	47.2	59	66	1776	56.3
Breckinridge	44.5	66	79	1842	58.4
Belknap	44.4	32	40	1874	59.4
Bashford Manor	41.8	49	68	1928	61.0

Source: Student enrollment data submitted to the Court by the Jefferson County Board of Education, October 1977.

APPENDIX D

Schools Where First Grade Enrollment Exceeds 88 Percent White

	Percent White	Black Students	White Students	Cummulative White	Percent of Black
Prestonia	100.0	0	31	31	0.4
Coral Ridge	98.5	1	63	94	1.2
Stivers	98.0	1	47	141	1.8
Auburndale	97.4	3	112	253	3.3
Greenwood	97.2	3	102	355	4.6
Semple	96.9	3	93	448	5.8
Blake	96.2	5	125	573	7.4
Bowen	94.8	4	72	645	8.3
Lowell	94.6	5	86	731	9.4
Laukhuf	94.5	8	136	867	11.2
Wilkerson	94.5	4	68	935	12.1
Hawthorne	94.3	4	66	1001	13.0
Valley	94.1	9	143	1144	14.8
Kenwood	92.8	7	90	1234	15.9
Field	92.7	6	76	1310	16.9
Minors Lane	92.3	9	107	1417	18.3
Waller	92.2	6	70	1487	19.2
Kerrick	91.9	5	56	1543	20.0
Frayser	91.8	8	89	1632	21.0
Lowe	91.7	9	99	1731	22.3
Cochrane	91.6	7	76	1807	23.3
Klondike	91.5	8	86	1893	24.4
Bloom	91.4	4	42	1935	25.0
South Park	90.9	12	119	2054	26.5
Stonestreet	90.8	10	98	2152	27.8
Hite	90.5	8	76	2228	28.7
Fairdale	90.2	8	73	2301	29.7
Dixie	89.7	9	78	2379	30.7
Gutermuth	89.3	9	75	2454	31.7
Shacklette	89.2	9	74	2528	32.6
Gilmore Lane	88.7	15	117	2645	34.1
Wheeler	88.6	15	116	2761	35.6
Trunnell	88.4	13	99	2860	36.9
Bates	88.2	14	104	2964	38.2

Source: Student enrollment data submitted to the Court by the Jefferson County Board of Education, October 1977 (Exhibit IV).

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Under the Kentucky Civil Rights Act of 1966, KRS 344.190 (11), the Commission has the duty "to make studies appropriate to effectuate the purpose and policies of this chapter and to make the results thereof available to the public."

This staff research report was written by Douglas Hamilton with copy preparation by Sandy Marables of the Commission staff.

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